

**ASSEMBLY BILL 3000
COURT SURCHARGE DISTRIBUTION
GUIDELINES**



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California State Controller**

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

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Introduction

Assembly Bill (AB) 3000 (Chapter 1124, Statutes of 2002) was signed by the Governor on September 30, 2002, as an urgency bill and became effective on September 30, 2002. AB 3000 was a budget trailer bill that included many subjects related to state and local governments. These guidelines address only the State Surcharges on fines and civil fees, and the prioritization of installment payments on court fines.

The State Controller's Office (SCO), pursuant to Government Code (GC) Section 71380 and Penal Code (PC) Section 1462.5, is responsible for a uniform accounting system for trial courts to the end that trial court revenues (fines, penalties, fees, etc.) are properly and uniformly accounted for and distributed to all levels of government.

In addition to AB 3000, Senate Bill (SB) 1732 (Chapter 1082, Statutes of 2002, effective January 1, 2003) provides for the transfer of the responsibility of monitoring court facilities from the counties to the Judicial Council (State), pursuant to an agreement to be negotiated between each county and the Judicial Council between July 1, 2003, and June 30, 2007.

SB 1732 includes the following funding mechanisms for the state responsibility of court facilities:

- It establishes an additional state penalty of \$5 for every \$10 of fine or fraction thereof to be remitted to the State for deposit in the State Court Facilities Construction Fund.
- It provides for a state court construction penalty of \$1.50 on all parking offenses, to be remitted to the State for deposit in the State Court Facilities Construction Fund.
- It provides for state court construction surcharges on various civil, family law, and probate fees.

SB 1732 penalties and surcharges are covered in the updated Appendix C of the *Manual of Accounting and Audit Guidelines for Trial Courts*. However, SB 1732 penalties are included in the question-and-answer discussion and the distribution examples in these *Guidelines*.

If you have any questions regarding the *Assembly Bill 3000 Court Surcharge Distribution Guidelines*, contact:

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Summary of Code Sections

State Surcharges Government Code Section 68087 (New)

State Surcharge on Civil Fees: The new Government Code (GC) Section provides for a 10% State Surcharge levied on the fees listed under GC Section 68085(c) (See List of Civil Fees Subject to the 10% State Surcharge, pages 11-12).

AB 3028 (Chapter 1008, Statutes of 2002, effective January 1, 2003) adds GC Section 68087.1, which allows a trial court to round up the fees collected with the 10% State Surcharge to the nearest whole dollar. The rounding is done only on the total amount paid and not on the individual surcharges that would make up a total.

The 10% State Surcharge shall be in addition to any other court-related fee. The trial court facilities surcharges on civil fees provided for in GC Sections 70373 and 70373.5 are not subject to the 10% State Surcharge authorized by GC Section 68087. Thus, the \$18 civil fee trial court facilities surcharge pursuant to GC Section 70373.5 would not have a 10% State Surcharge levied on it.

The 10% State Surcharge is remitted to the State for deposit in the State Trial Court Trust Fund.

Note: GC Section 68087 is being added to the preprinted State Remittance Advice, TC-31, as "GC 68087 - Trial Court Trust Fund." Only the 10% State Surcharge should be remitted under this code.

Because the 10% State Surcharge is deposited in the Trial Court Trust Fund created pursuant to GC Section 68085, delinquent remittances of the 10% State Surcharge are subject to penalty, pursuant to GC Section 68085(i). The Controller shall calculate a penalty on any delinquent payment by multiplying the amount of the delinquent payment at a daily rate equivalent to 1½ percent per month for the number of days the payment is delinquent. The monthly due dates are posted on the State Controller's Office Web site at www.sco.ca.gov/ard/state/. If the remittance is postmarked on or before the due date, there is no penalty. The Controller shall notify the county of the amount of the penalty.

Fees collected by the county clerk for the same purposes but authorized by different code sections should not have the 10% State Surcharge applied. For example, a 10% State Surcharge is not applied on the certifying copy fee collected by county clerks pursuant to GC Section 26833, but there is a 10% State Surcharge applied to the certifying copy fee collected by the courts pursuant to GC Section 26833.1.

The 10% State Surcharge is scheduled to become inoperative on July 1, 2007, and is repealed as of January 1, 2008, unless a later enacted statute deletes or extends those dates.

**Penal Code Section 1465.7
(New)**

State Surcharge on Base Fines: The new Penal Code (PC) section provides for a State Surcharge of 20% to be levied on all criminal base fines used to calculate the state penalty assessment, as specified in PC Section 1464. Therefore, the same base fine used in calculating the state penalty is used in calculating the 20% State Surcharge.

The 20% State Surcharge is imposed in addition to the state and local penalties pursuant to Penal Code (PC) Section 1464 and GC Section 76000.

The state penalty (PC Section 1464), the local penalty (GC Section 76000), and the trial court facilities penalty (GC Section 70372) should not be calculated on the 20% State Surcharge (PC Section 1465.7).

The 2% state court automation fee (GC Section 68090.8) is not calculated on the 20% State Surcharge.

Note: PC Section 1465.7 is being added to the preprinted State Remittance Advice, TC-31, as "PC 1465.7 - General Fund."

According to PC Section 1203.1d (see below), the State Surcharge has priority in distribution over everything but restitution orders to, or on behalf of, victims pursuant to PC Section 1202.4 (f).

The 20% State Surcharge is distributed from the traffic violator school fee, pursuant to Vehicle Code (VC) Section 42007, to the State General Fund. VC Section 42007 provides that a person who is required to attend traffic school shall pay an amount equal to the total bail set forth for the eligible offense, including all assessments, surcharges, and penalty amounts, plus an additional fee of \$24, pursuant to VC Section 42007.1. Revenues collected from the VC Section 42007 traffic violator school fees are deposited into the county general fund less specific exceptions. However, the 20% State Surcharge is different from other penalties and surcharges. The surcharge is not merged within the total sum, but is placed over and above the underlying bail and easily identified for transmission to the State Treasury. Unlike penalty assessments and other surcharges, including the new state court construction penalty pursuant to GC Section 70372, the 20% state penalty does not lose its identity when the base bail is converted to the traffic school violator fee.

The 20% State Surcharge is not calculated on the \$24 traffic violator school fee (VC Section 42007.1) that is added to all traffic school cases.

Note: Despite what the AOC's September 12, 2002, memorandum on AB 3000 may have implied, the 20% State Surcharge is not used in determining the 50% excess revenue calculation pursuant to GC Section 77205.

GC Section 68087.1 which allows rounding of the 10% State Surcharge (GC Section 68087) to whole dollars, does not apply to the 20% State Surcharge (PC Section 1465.7) applied to criminal fines.

If community service work is performed in place of fines pursuant to PC Section 1205.3, the amount of fine, restitution fine, penalty and State Surcharge shall be reduced proportionally. This is because the State Surcharge is calculated on the same base fine as the state penalty.

The 20% State Surcharge is scheduled to become inoperative on July 1, 2007, and repealed as of January 1, 2008, unless a later enacted statute deletes or extends those dates.

Priority of Installment Payments

Penal Code Section 1203.1d (Amended)

Installment Payment Disbursement Priorities: The amended PC section provides for a mandatory prioritization in the distribution of all installment payments, as follows:

1. Restitution orders to victims (PC Section 1202.4(f)).
2. 20% State Surcharge (PC Section 1465.7).
3. Any fines, penalty assessments, and restitution fines (PC Section 1202.4 (b)). Payment of each of these items shall be made on a proportional basis to the total amount levied for all of these items.
4. Other reimbursable costs.

PC Section 1462.5 provides that each installment payment of fines, penalties, and forfeitures shall be prorated among the state and local shares in accordance with the uniform accounting system established by the State Controller's Office pursuant to GC Section 71380. Chapter 5 of the State Controller's *Manual of Accounting and Audit Guidelines for Trial Courts* has a system of proration to be used for the distribution of trial court installment payments. The changes to PC Section 1203.1d supercede portions of Chapter 5. The Chapter 5 proration is designed to ensure an equitable distribution between the State, the county, and cities. Because PC Section 1462.5 and GC Section 71380 were not amended, there is still a need to prorate between the State and local entities for priority category 3 listed above. The proration section of Chapter 5 will be revised to incorporate the new requirements for installment payment distribution.

In the meantime, notwithstanding Chapter 5, victim restitution should be priority 1, the 20% State Surcharge is priority 2, PC Section 1463.18 (DUI restitution) disbursement prior to the other fines and penalty assessments in PC Section 1203.1d is priority 3, and reimbursable costs should be disbursed last.

PC Section 1463.007, the comprehensive collection program, provides that counties and trial courts that meet specific conditions are able to recover the costs of this program prior to any other distributions. The 'notwithstanding' language allows comprehensive collection-program specific costs to be recovered prior to other distributions provided in PC Section 1203.1d.

All components of an installment payment belong in one of the PC Section 1203.1d priorities, as there is no “other” category for components that are not explicitly defined in the existing categories. Although GC Section 1203.1d provides that the county board of supervisors shall provide that installment payment disbursements be made in a specific priority, the board’s authority is ministerial in nature. The board of supervisors is not authorized to define what court revenues belong in the PC Section 1203.1d priorities.

Pursuant to GC Section 71380 and PC Section 1462.5, the SCO provides the following guidelines:

Items listed in tables 1, 2 and 3 of Appendix C of the *Manual of Accounting and Audit Guidelines for Trial Courts* are priority 3. Items (other than restitution orders and the 20% State Surcharge) listed in tables 4, 5, 6, and 7 are distributed as priority 3 or 4. If a code section provides for a reimbursement or is administrative in nature, it belongs in priority 4. Civil filing fees and other fees related to civil cases listed in table 7 are not criminal and are not affected by PC Section 1203.1d.

The following classifications are provided as a guide for purposes of PC Section 1203.1d distributions.

Penalty assessments:

State and local penalties pursuant to PC Section 1464 and GC Sections 76000 and 70372 in addition to other penalties, additional penalties, and assessments, that are considered to be of a criminal rather than an administrative nature.

Below is a partial list of common distributions that should be priority 3:

2% Automation Fee (GC 68090.8)

“Fees” that increase the total fine:

Criminal Laboratory Analysis Fee (H&S 11372.5)

Drug Program Fee (H&S 11372.7)

Fines or additional fines:

AIDS Education Program (PC 1463.23)

Additional Fine for Robbery, Burglary, etc. (PC 1202.5)

DUI Assessments: (PC 1463.14(a), PC 1463.16(a) and (b), and PC 1463.18)

Penalty assessments or penalties:

- Alcohol Abuse & Education Assessments (VC 23645)
- Alcohol & Drug Problem Assessments (VC 23649)
- Warrant Assessment (VC 40508.5 and PC 853.7a(a))
- Fish and Game Additional Penalty (F&G 12021)
- State Construction Penalties (GC 70372)
- State Penalty Assessment (PC 1464)
- Local Penalty Assessment (GC 76000)

Other reimbursable costs:

In general, administrative fees and assessments and reimbursements for services fall into this classification.

Below is a partial list of common distributions that should be priority 4:

- Installment/Accounts Receivable Fee (PC 1205(d))
- Warrant/Hold Assessment Fee (VC 40508.6)
- Prior Conviction Fee (VC 40508.6)
- Citation Processing Fee (PC 1463.07)
- Administrative Screening Fee (PC 1463.07)
- Civil Assessment (PC 1214.1)
- Cost of Probation Fee (PC 1203.1b)
- Cost of Incarceration Fee (PC 1203.1c)
- Cost of Parole Supervision Fee (PC 1203.1f)
- Driving Under the Influence Assessment (PC 1463.14(b))
- 10% Restitution Reimbursement Fee (PC 1202.4 (l))
- Night Court Assessment (VC 42006)

The cost of probation fees, incarceration fees, etc., are mentioned in PC Section 1203.1d(a) as examples of reimbursable costs.

Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

Assembly Bill 3000

Question	Answer
Is the 20% State Surcharge pursuant to PC Section 1465.7 reduced by the 30% red light distribution pursuant to PC Section 1463.11?	No. On red light violations, the first 30% of the base fine and penalty assessments is distributed to the general fund of the city or county in which the violation occurred. PC Section 1465.7 is a surcharge and not subject to the 30% reduction. The state penalty assessment pursuant to GC Section 70372 would be reduced by the 30% on red light violations because it is treated the same as the penalty assessment pursuant to PC Section 1464 and GC Section 76000.
Does the State Surcharge apply to juvenile fines, which are technically not based on convictions but are “adjudicated”?	The State Surcharge applies to all fines, including juvenile fines, that are subject to the state penalty pursuant to PC Section 1464.
Is the State Surcharge levied on the restitution fine pursuant to PC Section 1202.4 (b)?	Pursuant to PC Section 1202.4(e), the restitution fine is not subject to the state penalty pursuant to PC Section 1464. Therefore, the 20% State Surcharge is not levied on restitution fines.
Is the State Surcharge levied on the Criminal Laboratory Analysis Fee (H&S Section 11372.5) and the Drug Program Fee (H&S Section 11372.7)?	Although the 20% State Surcharge is not generally levied on fees, various court cases have determined that the “fees” pursuant H&S Sections 11372.5 and 11372.7 increase the total fine and are thus subject to PC Section 1464. Therefore, these “fees” are subject to the 20% State Surcharge pursuant to PC Section 1465.7.
VC Section 27315(h) provides that, for specific seatbelt-related violations, the fine, including all penalty assessments and court costs, shall not exceed \$20 for the first offense and \$50 for each subsequent offense. Is the 20% State Surcharge included within the \$20 or \$50?	The Administrative Office of the Courts <i>Uniform Bail Schedule</i> has determined that the 20% State Surcharge is not included in the \$20 or \$50 maximums. It is in addition to the \$20 and \$50 maximums. We concur.
If there are differences between the written guidelines of the State Controller’s Office and the Administrative Office of the Courts, which guidelines should a trial court follow?	Pursuant to GC Section 71380, the State Controller’s Office is responsible for court distributions. The SCO court revenue auditors will follow the SCO guidelines. If subsequent cleanup legislation is adopted, it could have an impact on these guidelines.

Senate Bill 1732

Question	Answer
Does the 2% court automation fee distribution pursuant to GC Section 68090.8 apply to the state court facilities penalty pursuant to GC Section 70372?	Yes. The 2% court automation distribution is applied to the GC Section 70372 penalty which is treated the same as the penalty assessments pursuant to PC Section 1464 and GC Section 76000.

Question	Answer
<p>How should the SB 1732 penalties and surcharges be remitted to the State?</p>	<p>On the TC -31 - identified as follows:</p> <p>GC 70372 (a) - State construction penalty on criminal fines GC 70372(b) - State court construction penalty on parking violations (only remitted to the State after the State-county agreements on court facilities)</p> <p>At the request of the AOC, the Court Construction Surcharges GC section should be remitted as follows:</p> <p>GC 70373(a) - Surcharge on unlimited filing fees (GC 26820.4) GC 70373 (a) - Surcharge on response on unlimited cases (GC 26826) GC 70373(a) - Surcharge on unlimited probate cases (GC 26827) GC 70373 and GC 70373.5 - Surcharge on limited civil cases (GC 72055 and 72056)</p>
<p>How is the state court construction penalty reduced pursuant to GC Section 70375?</p>	<p>The state court construction penalty is levied in an amount equal to \$5 for every \$10 or fraction thereof, upon every criminal fine, forfeiture, and penalty imposed on criminal fines.</p> <p>However, prior to the agreement between the county and Judicial Council (State) for responsibility for courthouse construction and maintenance, the penalty is reduced by the difference, if any, between the \$5 and the difference between the local penalty of \$7 (GC Section 76000) and the amount of the local penalty remitted to the local courthouse construction fund pursuant to GC Section 76100. GC Section 76000(e) reports the amount for each county of the local penalty not used for the local courthouse construction fund. In most cases, the GC Section 76000(e) amounts are accurate and can be used in the state court construction penalty calculation. The remaining penalty is remitted to the State Trial Court Facilities Fund.</p> <p>After the agreement, the entire \$5 is remitted to the State, unless the money is needed to pay for construction undertaken prior to the transfer of responsibility for facilities from the county to the State. In that case, the proportion of the penalty that is the same proportion as the square footage that facility bears to the total square footage of court facilities in that county is remitted to the local courthouse construction fund, until the facility is transferred to the State.</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>Prior to the agreement:</p>

Question	Answer
	<p>Alameda County: \$7 (GC Section 76000(a)) minus \$5 (GC Section 76000(e)) for Alameda County = \$2.</p> <p>\$5 (GC Section 70372) - \$2 (above) = \$3 to the State Trial Court Facilities Fund</p> <p>After the agreement:</p> <p>\$5 to the State Trial Court Facilities Fund, if there are no county payments to the local courthouse construction fund.</p> <p>If the County is still paying for a court facility that equals 25% of the counties square footage the distribution is 25% of \$2 (specified amount the county had allocated to the Courthouse Construction fund) = \$.50</p> <p>Thus, for purposes of this example only, \$4.50 of the \$5 goes to the State Trial Court Facilities Fund and \$.50 to the local Courthouse Construction Fund.</p>
<p>With the passage of SB 1732, the total required penalties on a fine exceed the \$20 maximum fine for VC Section 27315 seat belt violations. Are the penalties reduced or do they exceed the \$20 maximum?</p>	<p>The penalty assessments (GC Section 70372, GC Section 76000, and PC Section 1464) should be reduced proportionally to the fine to become a component of the \$20 maximum. The methods could vary, based on programming considerations, as long as they are equitable. The 20% surcharge is in addition to the \$20 maximum.</p>

Distribution Tables

State Surcharges Distribution Table

CODE SECTION	VIOLATION/ SITUATION	DISTRIBUTION	APPLICABLE FUND	FUND USE
GC 68087 — State Surcharge, Civil Fees Scheduled to sunset July 1, 2007	10% State Surcharge on the fees listed under GC 68085(c) except for repealed codes GC 26826.01 and GC 27081.5	100% to State	Trial Court Trust Fund	To fund trial court operations
PC 1465.7 — State Surcharge, Base Fines Scheduled to sunset July 1, 2007	20% State Surcharge on all base fines. The state and local penalty (PC 1464 and GC 76000) are not calculated on the State Surcharge. The 2% court automation deduction pursuant to GC 68090.8 is not applied to the State Surcharge.	100% to State	General Fund	Not specified
VC 42007 — Uniform Fee for Attending Traffic Violator School or Court-Supervised Driving Instruction County arrest Note: For illustrative purposes we have shown only a county arrest for traffic school, the 20% surcharge would also be remitted to the State from a city arrest.	Fee equal to the total bail for the eligible offense from every person ordered to attend a traffic violator school or other court-supervised program of driving instruction County arrest : County officer, California Highway Patrol, or state officer	Amount attributed to the 20% State Surcharge	State General Fund	Not specified
		Amount of traffic violator school fee attributed to local penalties, pursuant to GC 76000:		
		\$2 of each \$7 of amount attributed to local penalty	Maddy Emergency Medical Services Fund (GC 76104)	Support of emergency medical services as specified in Chapter 2.5 of the Health and Safety Code (commencing with Section 1798.98a)
		Balance of amount attributed to local penalty	County General Fund	Not specified
		Balance of traffic violator school fee composed of fine, state, and other penalties:		
		100% to the county	County General Fund except:	Not specified
			\$1 if applicable (GC 76100) to the Courthouse Construction Fund	See GC 76000 and 76100 (Table 6).
			\$1 if applicable (GC 76101) to the Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Fund	See GC 76000 and 76101 (Table 6).

List of Civil Fees Subject to the 10% State Surcharge

CODE SECTION	FEE	AMOUNT OF FEE	GC 68087 SURCHARGES	TOTAL
CCP 631.3	Dismissed Jury Fees	Varies	10%	Varies
CCP 116.230(a)	Small Claim Filing Fees When 12 or Less Claims Filed in Previous 12 Months	\$20.00	\$2.00	\$22.00
	If More Than 12 Claims Filed in Previous 12 Months	\$35.00	\$3.50	\$38.50
CCP 403.060	Reclassification Fees	\$125.00	\$12.50	\$137.50
GC 26820.4	First Paper, Plaintiff	\$185.00	\$18.50	\$203.50
GC 26823	Change of Venue Fee	\$23.00	\$2.30	\$25.30
GC 26826	First Paper, Other Than Plaintiff	\$182.00	\$18.20	\$200.20
GC 26826.01	Amended Complaint Filing Fee	Repealed	N/A	
GC 26827	Filing Fee, Probate	\$185.00	\$18.50	\$203.50
GC 26827.4	Subsequent Paper Probate Fee	\$23.00	\$2.30	\$25.30
GC 26830(a)	Motion Fee	\$23.00	\$2.30	\$25.30
GC 26830(b)	Summary Judgement/ Adjudication Notice	\$100.00	\$10.00	\$110.00
GC 26830(c)	Small Claims Motion	\$14.00	\$1.40	\$15.40
GC 26832.1	Certified Copy of Marriage Dissolution Fee - Public Agency	\$5.00	\$0.50	\$5.50
	Other Applicant	\$10.00	\$1.00	\$11.00
GC 26833.1	Certifying Copy Fee	\$6.00	\$0.60	\$6.60
GC 26835.1	Authentication Fee	\$6.00	\$0.60	\$6.60
GC 26836.1	Certificate Where Fee Not Fixed	\$6.00	\$0.60	\$6.60
GC 26837.1	Comparison Fee	\$1.00	\$0.10	\$1.10
GC 26838	Certificate on Filing Notice of Motion Prior to Appeal Fee	\$23.00	\$2.30	\$25.30
GC 26850.1	Filing and Indexing Other Papers Fee	\$6.00	\$0.60	\$6.60
GC 26851.1	Recording or Registering Licenses or Certificate Fee	\$6.00	\$0.60	\$6.60
GC 26852.1	Certificate of Official Capacity of Public Official Fee	\$6.00	\$0.60	\$6.60
GC 26853.1	Taking Affidavit Fee	\$6.00	\$0.60	\$6.60
GC 26855.4	Taking Acknowledgement Fee	\$6.00	\$0.60	\$6.60
GC 26862	Proceedings Regarding Custody and Visitation of Minor Children Fee	\$20.00	\$2.00	\$20.00
GC 27081.5	Jury Deposit Fee	Repealed	N/A	
GC 68086	Court Reporter Fee	Varies	Plus 10% of Court Reporter Fee	Varies

List of Civil Fees Subject to the 10% State Surcharge (Continued)

CODE SECTION	FEE	AMOUNT OF FEE	GC 68087 SURCHARGES	TOTAL
GC 72055	Filing Fee in Limited Civil Case Over \$10,000	\$90.00	\$9.00	\$99.00
	Filing Fee in Limited Civil Case \$10,000 or Less	\$83.00	\$8.30	\$91.30
GC 72056	Filing Fee in Limited Civil Case Other Than Plaintiff	\$80.00	\$8.00	\$88.00
GC 72056.01	Amended Complaint Fee	\$45.00	\$4.50	\$49.50
GC 72060	Fee for a Certificate and Transmitting Transcripts and Papers Appeal	\$10.00	\$1.00	\$11.00

Distribution Examples

10% State Surcharge Distribution Examples

CODE SECTION	AMOUNT OF FEE	10% SURCHARGE	DISTRIBUTION AMOUNT	APPLICABLE FUND AND CODE SECTION
GC 26830 Motion Fee (No rounding up)	\$23.00		\$14.00	County General Fund - GC 26830
			\$9.00	State Trial Court Trust Fund - GC 26830
		\$2.30	\$2.30	State Trial Court Trust Fund - GC 68087
GC 26830 Motion Fee (Rounding up)	\$23.00		\$14.00	County General Fund - GC 26830
			\$9.00	State Trial Court Trust Fund - GC 26830
		\$2.30	\$2.30	State Trial Court Trust Fund - GC 68087
Rounding up GC 68087.1 From \$2.30 to \$3.00		\$.70	\$.70	State Trial Court Trust Fund - GC 68087
(One person requests 3 certified copies of one document; an example from the AOC's September 12, 2002, Memorandum)				
GC 26833.1 Certifying Copy Fee (No Rounding up) A \$6.00 Fee With the Following Distribution: \$1.75 (County Share) and \$4.25 (State Trial Court Share) For 3 Copies: 3 X \$6.00 = \$18	\$18.00		\$5.25	County General Fund - GC 26830
			\$12.75	State Trial Court Trust Fund - GC 26830
		\$1.80	\$1.80	State Trial Court Trust Fund - GC 68087
GC 26833.1 Certifying Copy Fee (Rounding up) (See Above)	\$18.00		\$5.25	County General Fund - GC 26833.1
			\$12.75	State Trial Court Trust Fund - GC 26830
		\$1.80	\$1.80	State Trial Court Trust Fund - GC 68087
Rounding up GC 68087.1 From \$1.80 to \$2.00		\$.20	\$.20	State Trial Court Trust Fund - GC 68087
GC 26826 Filing Fee Other Than Plaintiff (No Rounding up)	\$182.00		Less Various Possible Reductions Pursuant to GC 68085(d) - B&P 470.3, B&P 6320, GC 26822.3, GC 26863, GC 68090.7, and GC 76238	Various Local and State Funds; see Appendix C, Distribution Tables, on the State Controller's Web Site at www.sco.ca.gov
			Remainder	State Trial Court Trust Fund - GC 68085
		\$18.20	\$18.20	State Trial Court Trust Fund - GC 68087
GC 70373 Surcharge on Unlimited Filing fees (During the 2003 Calendar Year)	\$10.00		\$10.00	State Court Facilities Construction Fund GC 70373

20% State Surcharges Distribution Examples

VIOLATION	CODE SECTION	AMOUNT	LESS 2% TO STATE GC 68090.8	DISTRIBUTION AFTER 2% DEDUCTION	APPLICABLE FUND AND CODE SECTION
PC 12951 County Arrest, No Valid License in Possession Alameda County	PC 1465.7 20% State Surcharge	\$7.00	None	\$7.00 to the State	State General Fund - PC 1465.7
	PC 1463.001 Base Fine	\$35.00	\$.70	\$34.30 to the County	County General Fund - PC 1463.001
	PC 1464 State Penalty	\$40.00	\$.56	\$27.44 to the State	State Penalty Fund - PC 1464
			\$.24	\$11.76 to the County	County General Fund - PC 1464
	GC 76000 Local Penalty for Alameda at \$5	\$28.00	\$.56	\$27.44 to the County	Various County Funds pursuant to GC 76000
	GC 70372 State Court Construction Penalty Prior to State County Court Facility Agreement	\$12.00	\$.24	\$11.76 to the State	State Court Facilities Construction Fund
	Total	\$122.00	\$2.30	\$119.70	
\$270 City Arrest of VC 23110(a) in the City of Oakland \$100 Base Fine	PC 1465.7 20% State Surcharge	\$20.00	None	\$20.00 to the State	State General Fund - PC 1465.7
	PC 1463.001 Base Fine (70%)	\$100.00	\$2.00	\$21.56 Scheduled % From PC 1463.002 to the County (22% for Oakland)* *	County General Fund - PC 1463.001
				From Remaining 78%:	
				\$76.44 to the City	City Traffic School Fund - PC 1463.001
	PC 1464 State Penalty (70%)	\$100.00	\$2.00	\$68.60 to the State	State Penalty Fund - PC 1464
				\$29.40 to the County	County General Fund - PC 1464
	GC 76000 Local Penalty (70%)	\$70.00	\$1.40	\$68.60 to the County	Various County Funds Pursuant to GC 76000
	GC 70372 State Court Construction Penalty Prior to State County Court Facility Agreement	\$30.00	\$.60	\$29.40 to the State	State Court Facilities Construction Fund
	Total	\$320.00	\$6.00	\$314.00	

For illustrative purposes, these examples assume arrest in either Alameda County or the City of Oakland. PC 1463.002 contains a complete list of percentages for each county.

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